# The Pyongyang Times

No. 20 (55) THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA


# MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN PEOPLE

**Secretariat of Three Continents Solidarity Organization Calls Upon World People**

The Secretary-general of the Executive Secretariat of the Asian, African and Latin-American People's Solidarity Organization, called upon the people of the world to mark the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" fighting for the country's unification, according to news reports from Havana.

At a press conference held in Havana on May 9 in connection with the inauguration of the Secretariat, he expressed thanks to the people of the world for their active participation in the recent functions marking the weeks of solidarity with the Vietnamese and the Dominican peoples and called for observing in the same way the forthcoming "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People."

Earlier, in its resolution on Korea, the first Solidarity Conference of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America held in January this year appealed to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and their organisations to designate the period from June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war in Korea, to July 27, the ceasefire anniversary, as a "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" and organize broad campaigns and functions in support of the just struggle of the Korean people.

(KCNA)

## GREETINGS

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. sent a joint message of greetings to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the CPR, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the CPR, in congratulation of China's successful nuclear explosion with thermonuclear material.

Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. sent a message of greetings to Ambroise Noumazalay upon his appointment as Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo (B).

# "THE DISTINGUISHED GUEST FROM GUINEA"

**A Korean Documentary Film in Conakry**

The Korean documentary film "The Distinguished Guest from Guinea" was shown for President and Mrs. Sekou Toure at the first Guinean National Cinema "Sili" in Conakry on May 7. The film is about the last year's visit to Korea by Mme. Andree Toure, wife of President of the Republic of Guinea.

Present on the occasion were members of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea and government officials. Also invited to the film show were Korean Ambassador Kim Gwan Sop, foreign diplomatic envoys in Guinea, and the visiting delegates from many African countries.

(KCNA)

## Korea-Guinea Cultural Co-operation

The 1966-1967 working plan for cultural exchange between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea was signed in Conakry on May 11.

The plan was signed, on behalf of the Korean side, by Kim Gwan Sop, Korean Ambassador to Guinea, and, on behalf of the Guinean side, by Saidou Conde, Guinean Minister of Education and Culture.

(KCNA)

# "Birds Fly Across the Demarcation Line, But..."

**A Bird Released by Son in Seoul Came to His Father in Pyongyang**

A bird released by an ornithologist in Seoul, South Korea, came into the hands of his father, another ornithologist, the venerable Academician and Doctor of Biology of our country Won Hong Gu, some time ago.

**Though this Korean native bird sturnia sturnina (pallas) which flew into North Korea across the Military Demarcation Line, Dr. Won Hong Gu obtained a particle of information for the first time in the past twenty years about his youngest son Won Byong Oh, also a Doctor of Biology, in Seoul.**

It was in early summer of 1965. A sturnia sturnina wearing a ring with the inscription of "Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japan C. 7655" was caught in the woods of the Moran-bong Hill, Pyongyang.

When Dr. Won learned of this, he was rather puzzled because the bird had been believed to be found in Korea only.

Anyway he informed the Asian branch of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and National Resources in Tokyo of the recovery of the bird in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Then, one day a message came from the Asian branch saying that, although the ring was of Japan make, the actual sender of the bird was Dr. Won Byong Oh

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Academician and Dr. of Biology Won Hong Gu and his wife Photo by Ju Chang Sin

# S. Korean Strikers Clash with Yankees

**Korean employees at U.S. army organizations in Seoul and Waegwan of North Kyongsang Province, South Korea, who went on strike demanding wage hike, clashed with American MPs on May 11, according to radio reports from Seoul.**

Workers employed at the U.S. 37th Weapons Company in the Seoul area waged a sitdown strike in the company on the afternoon of May 11 in protest against the ill-treatment of Yankee soldiers and a South Korean contractor. Over 60 heavily armed U.S. MPs were hurriedly detailed there to suppress the workers. One of the workers was seriously injured. The enraged workers thronged the company barracks, wrested guns from the Yankees and came to fisticuffs with them.

The strikers strongly demanded the immediate release of 23 co-workers who had been detained by the Yankees for forced labour. The radio reports say that some Korean employees of U.S. army organizations in the Inchon area arrived at the scene and waged a demonstration in sympathy with the strikers.

U.S.-hired workers in Waegwan also held a protest demonstration on May 11, defying suppression by Yankee soldiers. That morning the workers called a strike for an indefinite period demanding a 60 per cent pay increase, immediate clear-shot of back wages, payment of 100 per cent bonus, enforcement of severance pay system and the reinstatement of unreasonably discharged workers.

# GAKRJ Chairman Calls for World Support

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, sent on May 8 messages to political parties, public organizations and public figures of various countries and to international organizations in connection with the Japanese Government's plot to suppress the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

In the messages he expressed his hope that the peoples of various countries would give active support to Korean nationals in Japan in their struggle against the Japanese Government's suppression and for their legitimate rights.

Laying bare the reactionary nature of the "foreigners' school system" the Japanese Government is now trying to set up, he wrote, it is international practice and an elementary human right for over-

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# STATE BUDGET AND RURAL ECONOMY

The recent Supreme People's Assembly session took a historic step to completely abolish the system of agricultural tax-in-kind from this year.

This demonstrates once again what a great care the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have shown not only for the development of ownership by the whole people but also for that of co-operative ownership, and for the life of the peasants as well as factory and office workers over the past twenty years.

It finds vivid expression in the popular state budget.

Last year the state allotted 50 per cent more funds than planned to the rural economy so as to carry out the tasks outlined in Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," programmatic document for socialist rural construction.

Thus, large-scale irrigation projects were undertaken and a large number of tractors, lorries and trailing farm implements found their way to the countryside. The state also sent threshers, crushers, and other farm machines and tools to the co-op farmers free of charge. Over 2,400 threshing grounds, 1,500 drying grounds and animal sheds, storehouses, dwelling houses, day nurseries and kindergartens and many other production set-ups and public welfare facilities were built at state expense.

The state supplied various farming materials to the co-op farms at cheap prices, raised the purchasing prices of some crops and exempted over 900 co-op farms from the agricultural tax-in-kind.

This means that the co-op farmers received 100 million won of benefit outside the plan.

This year's budget envisages the disbursement of 406,500,000 won, or 20 per cent more than last year's, to agriculture. Some 196 million won of it will be directed to capital construction.

Big, medium and small irrigation projects will be undertaken, more tractors and lorries be supplied to the countryside and new tractor repair plants be set up in some areas.

Production establishments including threshing grounds with a total space of 240,000 square metres will be set up at state expense and more farm machines will be supplied gratis.

Fifty thousand dwellings will be built this year at state expense and many new day nurseries, kindergartens and public welfare establishments will take shape in rural villages. Shouldering an additional burden of 122 million won, the state will completely repeal agricultural tax-in-kind this year by exempting 800 odd remaining co-op farms from it.

Agricultural productive force has grown markedly and the living standard of the peasants has risen as a whole thanks to the increasing material, technical and financial support of the state.

Grain output has doubled the pre-liberation level.

The real income of the peasants has grown 1.5 times in recent five years.

Agriculture of North Korea will take a great step forward towards the implementation of the tasks outlined in the Theses this year with the backing of the state budget, with the nation-wide support and thanks to the devoted labour of the peasants.

# TWO MODEL COUNTIES AWARDED TITLE

In the wake of the recent happy news of the complete abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind, another jubilant event took place in Cholsan and Sonchon counties, North Pyong-an Province.

A few days ago these two counties were awarded the title of Guard First Class (the highest title of honour the Government confers upon a county which has developed its agriculture most successfully).

Orders and medals were also awarded to those who had distinguished themselves in increasing agricultural output. The Order of National Flag Second Class went to ten persons, the Order of National Flag Third Class to 43 and merit medals to 125.

In recent years the two counties have steadily increased the per-jongbo (hectare) grain yield by extensively introducing advanced farming methods—soil amelioration, seed improvement and scientific manuring system.

In 1965, as compared with the previous year, the peasants of Cholsan County raised the per-jongbo output by 508 kg. and thus fulfilled their state assignments for production at 102 per cent. The peasants of Sonchon County also boosted the per-jongbo output by 508 kg. and thus carried out their production targets assigned by the state at 104.1 per cent. Besides, by turning the natural and economic conditions in the locality to good account, they not only topped their goal for the production of vegetables, fruits and meat, but boosted their income from side jobs. As a result, each household in Cholsan County received on the average 3,500 kg. of grain plus a considerable sum of money. The average per-household share in Sonchon County accounted for 3,162 kg. in grain. The amount of their cash income was also considerable.

The farmers of the two counties, having won the honourable title of Guard following the abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind, are firmly determined to repay the deep solicitude of the state. They are making redoubled efforts to turn out more grain this year than last year by gathering in 500 kg. more from each jongbo.

Co-op farmers in Sonchon County celebrating their happy occasion

# BIRDS FLY

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Seoul Forestry Experimental Station, and that the bird was released on June 7, 1963.

Dr. Won Hong Gu's eyes were glued to the sender's name, because it was his youngest son's name which he had given him 39 years before. He also recalled what he had read once in a bulletin of the International Council for the Birds Preservation which carried an article by a South Korean Dr. of Biology of the same name on the subject of white-naped crane.

A passage of the article read: "...When I was a boy, I saw flocks of two to three hundred white-naped cranes in Kangso County, South Pyong-an Province (near Pyongyang). But since 1950 there has been no way of knowing the movement of this bird migrating in winter..."

As the name he had found in the bulletin was written in Roman letters, Dr. Won thought that South Korean biologist bore the same name as his youngest son's. Later, he found that the name written in a letter from Japan was the same name that he had given to his son and thus he could confirm that Won Byong Oh was his own son.

Then the aged doctor pictured to his mind his youngest son when he was still a child and accompanying him on outings and him of today, a full-fledged ornithologist, a Doctor of Biology in his own right.

Mrs. Won was greatly moved at this news. "He should have attached a brief message to the ring for the sake of his old mother..." she sighed, and deeply regretted that when the birds freely fly between North and South, human beings, the parents and children, cannot see each other, though they are living in one and the same country.

Jo Chun Sok

The bird sturnia sturnina

The ring put on the bird

The message from Japan

## Greetings to Korea Univ. in Tokyo

Han Dok Su, rector of Korea University in Tokyo, received congratulatory messages from universities, scholars and public organizations of 28 countries expressing warm greetings on its tenth birthday.

Messages came from Dacca Law College of Pakistan; Ain Samsu University of the UAR; Calcutta University and Carnatic University of India; the Cambridge University of Britain; Guayaquil University of Equador; San Carlos University of Guatemala; Bologna University of Italy; Stanford University, California University, Syracuse University and Yale University of the USA; Moradist Women's College and Sydney University of Australia and many other universities.

Congratulatory messages also came from 14 international organizations as well as from public organizations of different countries including the International Union of Students and World Federation of Teachers' Unions in Prague; the International Teachers' Trade Union in Paris; the International Secondary School Teachers' Union in London; and the Teachers' Union of Canada; and the National Commission for the Research of Atomic Energy of Indonesia.

## GAKRJ Chairman

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seas citizens of any independent country to conduct national education in their mother tongue.

The Japanese Government is under legal and moral obligation to unconditionally guarantee national education to the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Korean nationals in Japan will fight to the end to defend their sacred right to national education.

(KCNA)

# SINISTER DESIGN MUST BE CURBED

According to the latest reports of Japanese publications, the reactionary circles of Japan are hatching a sinister plot to fake up an unwarranted pretext so as to wreck the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their homeland.

This constitutes part of the systematic scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to infringe upon the democratic, national rights of foreign residents in Japan. It is also a wanton challenge to the peoples of Korea and Japan and the progressive public circles of the world who have sincerely welcomed and supported the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their home country.

The repatriation work which has been carried out for seven consecutive years now is the fruition of the long-drawn, persistent struggle waged by the Korean nationals in Japan and of the positive efforts exerted by the broad sections of the Japanese people. It is a humanitarian question pertaining to the exercise of the rights due to the overseas citizens of a sovereign state.

Under the repatriation agreement signed between the red cross societies of Korea and Japan, upwards of 85,000 Korean citizens have already returned from Japan to their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and they are now leading a happy, new life.

Still in Japan there are many compatriots who have desires of returning to their longed-for motherland. The Korean citizens in Japan are those who were taken to Japan for forced labour and military service by the Japanese imperialists and their descendants.

Both in the light of historical facts and the norms of international law, the Japanese authorities are under the obligation to afford the Korean citizens in Japan democratic, national rights including the freedom of repatriation to their homeland.

These days, however, the Japanese reactionary circles are flagrantly stepping up the provocative act of encroaching upon the democratic rights of Koreans in Japan, while denying them the right to national education and imposing "ROK nationality" upon them. They have now gone the length of attempting to break up the repatriation agreement.

What cannot be overlooked here is the fact that such intrigues have been stepped up particularly since the conclusion of the aggressive and treacherous "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

We can never tolerate the knavish manoeuvres to use for political ends such a humanitarian question as the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan.

All the designs to tear up the repatriation agreement must be curbed at once.

As long as there are Koreans in Japan who wish to return home, the repatriation work should continue, and the Japanese authorities can by no means shun the obligation to ensure it.

Kim Sung Hyong

# FALSE GESTURE

South Korea's Prime Minister reiterated his regime's "basic policy" when he said there was no change in their stand for "general elections throughout North and South Korea under U.N. supervision." He declared this when referring to the problem of Korea's unification at a press conference on May 10 which dealt with the current situation.

Earlier, on May 4, South Korea's Foreign Minister, in his statement of the same contents, declared that "there may be some measure of flexibility in the strategy in conformity with the changing international situation."

The Seoul regime had been blustering by charging persons standing for the country's unification with "violation of the state policy" under the "National Security Law" and the "Anti-Communist Law."

Why, then, such a sudden change of tone about the country's unification?

Nowadays, people's aspiration for unification is ever increasing in South Korea and the issue is being lively discussed in the press, the public and political circles. The so-called "U.N.-supervised election principle" which Pak Jung Hi and his clique are in the habit of chanting is continually censured as being unfeasible. Within the ruling circles themselves, there is a voice pointing out the unreasonableness of the "principle." This is not accidental.

The so-called "U.N.-supervised elections" are a slogan for division, not for unification. And there has been a sharp decrease in the number of countries supporting the call for "U.N.-supervised elections" even at the U.N., registering a 38 per cent decrease over the past 12 years.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique, dismayed at these developments, found it necessary to come out with the unification problem.

A look into what they term "flexibility" reveals the South Korean regime does not want the country's unification. Its Prime Minister in his press interview said that his regime would reject such elections, even though they have been carried out under "U.N. supervision," as would result in establishing a government that is not a "free, democratic" patternal after the present South Korean government.

What form a unified government of Korea should take is a matter to be decided by the people themselves according to their free will, not a matter to be decided by individuals.

The puppet South Korean Prime Minister's words bear witness to the deceptive nature of the "U.N.-supervised elections" and the real aim they pursue through such elections. He seeks to create some illusion among the South Korean population while making a mockery of people and public opinion by means of deception and empty talk. Such willingness can contribute to the solution of the unification problem. This ballyhoo is aimed at the elections next year and their continued stay in power in the service of the U.S. imperialists.

The aspiration of the South Korean people is too strong to be repressed by Pak Jung Hi and his gang. They have over the past 20 years been subjected to the suppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in the divided land and been experiencing untold misfortunes and sufferings.

The Pak Jung Hi clique obedient to U.S. colonial policy persist in the policy of national split; are bent on military provocations; usher in the Japanese militarists and commit the traitorous act of sending the South Korean youths to South Vietnam to serve the U.S. aggressors as their cannon-fodder.

It is natural that the South Korean people, who have had quite enough of the consequences of the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination, reject the rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, fight against their policy of national division and call for the country's peaceful unification by the Koreans themselves.

There is no force that can stifle this demand of the South Korean people.

Ryu Gye Hwan

# Heading for Another Jungle

A spokesman of the U.S. Army Headquarters in Saigon released on May 7 that all the U.S. commanding officers retain the right to fire into territories of Cambodia and Laos. He stressed that American forces must not restrict themselves to answering the fire from Cambodia and Laos but that they may shell and bomb the supply routes in those countries.

In view of the fact that Johnson's order which invested American commanders in South Vietnam with the "right to chase the Vietcong" across the Cambodian border has been universally known throughout the world, this utterance full of extreme high-handedness and trigger-happy nature seems to have nothing new.

Considering the fact that U.S. acts of aggression and provocation against Cambodia and Laos have been stepped up of late, this can be regarded as an irrefutable proof that their line of war escalation has entered more adventurous stage.

The American imperialists, who put up their lackeys in Saigon and Bangkok as the main force in the provocations against Laos and Cambodia, have recently begun to mobilize their own forces there.

The U.S. moves for expanding the criminal war grossly encroaching upon the line of independence, peace, security, and neutrality pursued by Cambodia, and Laos are entirely related to the hopeless predicament they are in in South Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists, entertaining the illusion that they might find a way out by forming a "second Vietnamese front" and expanding the fighting in Vietnam all over Indo-China, are now putting this into practice.

This, however, only reveals Washington's aggressive intention to place the whole of Cambodia and Laos under their control through open armed aggression.

It is generally known to the whole world that there is no prospect for them to extricate themselves from the sorry plight they are in in connection with the war in Vietnam.

The Cambodian people who are filled with firm determination to safeguard their national dignity and territorial integrity under the banner of anti-imperialism are rallied firmly around Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the Laotian people who are ready to do their best for the country's complete independence and genuine unity, will never tolerate the aggressive actions of the American imperialists and their lackeys.

The whole of Asia and the progressive forces of the world are squarely behind them.

American aggression on Cambodia and Laos will never provide her with a loophole to free herself from the jungle of death in South Vietnam.

This attempt will only hasten her doom in the whole of Indo-China.

Choe Si Hwan

# U.S. Congress And Mercenaries

According to a May 12 broadcast of Radio Dong-a from Seoul, Pino, member of the U.S. House of Representatives from New York State, branded South Korean servicemen as mercenaries at the House session held on April 27. He said this when demanding the Johnson Administration open to the public the details of the bargain it had made with Pak Jung Hi over the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

It is a stern fact that the South Korean troops are mercenaries. Accordingly, Mr. Pino's statement set out neither a new fact nor a new idea. Yet his frankness merits our attention. His main concern lay in the size of the bargain bought for the mercenaries. His debate was over the delivery by South Korea of galvanized sheet iron to South Vietnam.

As was already reported, Johnson promised Pak Jung Hi and his clique to permit them to have a share in the delivery of some items of goods necessary for the Vietnam war so that they could secure a certain amount of commission on the supply of mercenaries.

According to their masters' promise, Pak Jung Hi and his clique have earned some by selling galvanized sheet iron to South Vietnam. The raw material — sheet iron — was all imported from Japan.

This displeased the American steel plate dealers.

According to news reports from Washington, South Korea's quota in the delivery of iron plate to South Vietnam was cut down drastically as a result of heated House debate started by Mr. Pino. This means that the handout for the supply of mercenaries has dropped drastically.

Thus, this question has been settled as far as Mr. Pino and the U.S. House of Representatives are concerned.

But this issue involves something of a bigger import in a certain sense, secondary as it is to the debate that has brought to full light the relations between the Washington masters and their Seoul stooges and, particularly, an aspect of the inside story of the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

Ri Jip

# "Third Defence Build-up Plan"

The Sato Government's "third defence build-up plan," being put in practice from the current fiscal year, envisages an armaments expansion, the largest ever in the post-war period. The Sato Government will invest by 1971 more than 9,000 billion yen, or three times greater funds than during the "second defence build-up plan." This means it will be annually spending twice as much as in 1965, when the military expenditure reached a record high in the post-war years.

During the plan period the "Ground Self-Defence Force" will be expanded from 13 divisions to 15 divisions; the gross tonnage of the "Maritime Self-Defence Force" increased by 72,000 by adding 1,450-ton-class destroyers and other warships; the "Air Self-Defence Force" will be reinforced by 500 new aircraft.

The armed forces of the Japanese militarists will undergo a radical change, both quantitative and qualitative, in the plan period.

Nuclear armament merits special attention.

All the existing and planned air groups and guided missile battalions as well as a number of the planned warships will be armed with missiles capable of delivering atomic weapons.

Japanese militarists set it as the important task of the "third defence build-up plan" to increase the proportion of Japanese-made arms and equipment to 90 per cent of the arms needed for equipping their armed forces during the plan period.

According to the statement made late in March by Director Raizo Matsuno of the Japanese Defence Agency, Japan's war industry will manufacture in the plan period more than 710 billion yen worth of weapons and military equipment, including jet sky trucks and air-to-air missiles as well as Hawk and Nike-Hercules guided missiles and other rockets capable of delivering nuclear warheads which are sufficient to equip seven battalions.

The "third defence build-up plan" shows that the Japanese militarists are making full preparations for another aggressive war to completely overcome the pansion by taking advantage of the U.S. policy of aggression.

Sato also plans the enhancement of the nation's war capability of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and their deployment abroad with a view to suppressing the national liberation struggle of the Asian peoples.

The Society for the Study of Security Problems under the Japanese ruling Liberal-Democratic Party in its "special report" of May 6 called for the extension of the term of the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact" for another ten years without amendment, revision of the law on the Self-Defence Forces" and the Constitution, promotion of the status of the "Self-Defence Agency" to that of "Ministry of Defence" and for establishment of a central intelligence agency. Apparently to prevent precisely what Sato aims at, the third defence build-up plan" portrays the international state of affairs in Japan's vicinity as "extremely tense," when Sato was preparing for Asian aggression, and the opinion that Japan's sphere of interest will not be limited to the Far East.

Ri Gye

# Apple Trees in Bloom

APPLE trees have blossomed. As spring advances, apricot and peach trees begin bearing fruits.

Apple trees are now blossoming.

Not long ago I happened to pass by an orchard belonging to the fruit farming team No. 3 of the Sambong Co-operative Farm, Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province. There I had a chance to meet Pak Un Bok, chief of the fruit-growing and silkworm-breeding department of the county management committee for co-operative farms. He told me:

"It seems only yesterday that I, just out of the Wonsan Agricultural College, came to this farm. But the area under fruit trees has already been expanded to 2,000 *jongbo* (hectare) since I began to work here."

Some of the trees have grown enough to give apples. Four years later it is expected to gather in apples enough to provide each inhabitant in the county with one kg of apples a day.

A fruit-processing factory with a daily capacity of 80 tons is operating in this county.

"We can tell from the looks of the blossoms whether the tree would yield much or not," remarked the chief. Then he added that this year twice as much apples as last year will be gathered.

The output of apples will be doubled each year. With the steady growth of the apple output, the county has taken on a new look, and the people's livelihood has improved.

A student of yesterday, he is now the father of three children. So, it is not fortuitous that his eldest daughter, In Sun, who is in the first year class of a junior middle school, is already dreaming of devising an apple-picking machine by herself.

"This year the apple trees have born more blossoms than we expected. This will naturally entail more work in trimming them."

Just then, Ban Ryong Ja, deputy leader of the fruit workteam, coming down from a tree, asked him: "How do you think? Isn't this enough? I want to leave as much as possible."

"Never mind, go on trimming. There would be enough blossoms for you to present to your fiancé!"

She blushed.

They pictured to themselves the coming autumn when apples would be heavy hanging on trees.

More than 20 tons of apples were taken in from each *jongbo* in a year worse than this year.

It was natural, therefore, that they should feel heart-warming at the sight of such a full blossoming.

Article by Kim Dong Ok
Photo by Ro Gi Jun

# Story of a Lathe

JON GYONG HO felt very reluctant to hand over his lathe to young Li Chun Song and to go to work at the inspection department the next day. "I've lived with the lathe for three decades," he opened the story of the lathe.

Thirty years ago there was a moderate-sized railway factory in Pyongyang. He learned how to operate the lathe there.

His factory lacked labour-safety devices. Once his work clothes were caught by the lathe while working, and he was helped out of danger by one of his colleagues.

He was much inclined to quit the place, but had to drudge there at the risk of his life to earn his living.

The dark clouds were lifted from the sky of the country and liberation came in 1945. But his joy was short-lived. American imperialism, which had occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, started a war against our Republic in 1950. The war was trying. People were compelled to make a temporary retreat to the north. He, too, had to evacuate his lathe to a safe place in the rear. But, when he arrived at his destination, his lathe did not arrive there yet, because transportation was difficult then. Meantime, there was much work to be done, such as the manufacture of wheel axles and wheels necessary for wartime transport. The need for the lathe, therefore, increased from day to day.

He waited for his lathe for several days, but in vain.

When Jon Gyong Ho and his comrades made up their minds to set out for his lathe, a vast area of North Korea had already been under enemy occupation. They had to break through the enemy's line at the risk of their lives to recover the lathe which Jon had tended for 15 years.

They dropped in at every station to look for the lathe, as far down as the area where fighting was taking place. But they failed to find the lathe. They decided to go to the enemy-occupied area. They went 200 km. along the railroad passing the strict cordon of the enemy, but in vain. They went another 80 km. and found his lathe in a freight car on a shunt line at a small railway station. It remained undamaged. They were as glad as if they had met with an old friend. But it would be quite a task for them to carry it to the rear.

Confident of our victory, they decided to bury the lathe there. But when they were digging the ground, they were discovered by the enemy. The masters of the lathe were captured by the outnumbering enemy. The enemy bound them hand and foot with thick ropes and laid them on the track and began to run a waggon to them. The waggon came nearer and nearer.

All of a sudden trees in a nearby wood stirred and armed people came out. They were the guerrillas from the Kowon district. Later the area was liberated from the enemy. One day, when they were engaged in production with the recovered lathe, they suffered enemy bombings.

To their grief, a bullet hit Choi Chang Nam, one of Jon Gyong Ho's colleagues, who was then working at the lathe.

After all these years, it was quite natural that he should be reluctant to leave the lathe which had such an eventful history behind it.

"Look at this hole!" Jon Gyong Ho called Li Chun Song's attention to the gearbox.

The hole on it was made by the enemy's bullet which killed Choi Chang Nam.

The hole inspired the young man with a new resolve to learn from the old master of the lathe who had not hesitated to give even his life to save the lathe.

Pak Hyon Sik

# The Palaeolithic Age of Korea

Dr. Toh Yuho

By TOH YUHO
Academician, Professor and Dr. of History

IT is a matter of no little importance for us to dig at the foot of our history and culture. We do not know yet precisely when mankind just settled down on Korean soil. The discovery of the Coulporian (named after the site in Kulpori or Coulpori, Unggi County, North Hamgyong Province) tells us, however, that the history goes back at least to some 100,000 years ago.

## The Coulporian I and II

We had been excavating for a couple of years a shell-mound site of the neolithic and bronze age in Coulpori, and in autumn 1962 we became aware of the existence of a palaeolithic layer there. We continued the excavation in the summers of 1963 and 1964.

There are in Coulpori two layers of the palaeolithic culture, the upper and the lower. The lower layer certainly belongs to the Lower Palaeolithic. Very likely, it is contemporary with the Mousterian, though its cultural feature is quite different from the latter. The lower layer has yielded stone implements, remains of a shelter and a big anvil, on which stone implements were produced, not to mention the countless stone pieces of by-products.

As to the upper layer, its affiliation to the Lower Palaeolithic was not quite certain; yet there was the possibility. And we provisionally handled also the upper layer in terms of the Lower Palaeolithic—thus, calling the lower layer Coulporian I and the upper one Coulporian II. Having studied further since then, however, we are of the opinion now that more probably the upper layer belongs to the Upper Palaeolithic.

In summer 1964 we found another palaeolithic site in Dokssan, Boupori of the same county, approximately 5 km. northwest of the Coulpori site. So far, we found there stone implements of the type of Coulporian II only.

In Sangwon County near Pyongyang a large amount of quaternary fauna fossils have been found, and now they are being removed. The site was originally a cave, but later filled up and became "derelict." The fossils are cemented in air-slaked lime blocks. They are undoubtedly the struggle-for-existence remains of palaeolithic cave-dwellers who must have lived much earlier than the Coulporian hunters. The fossil remains seem to have something to do with our ape-man ancestors.

## Finds in South Korea

We hear that Palaeolithic remains are found also in South Korea. We heard of it first in 1964 and then also recently. It is told that the site lies in the valley of the upper reaches of the River Kum-gang, Kongju County, South Chungchong-do, that a certain professor of Yonse University in Seoul is engaged in the study of the finds.

No detailed reports are available, and we do not know anything specific about them. But anyway the news of the discovery of a palaeolithic site also in South Korea have pleased us a great deal.

We would like to see finds on the spot. But, the north-south division of the country makes it impossible to carry our desire over the sweep of moonshine.

Judging from what the South Korean press news quote, the Yonse professor has heard of our Coulporian, but certainly he is badly informed of the results of our investigation.

## One Thing, Very Regrettable

We, too, are not squarely informed of what is going on in South Korean archaeology; we do not know precisely what the palaeolithic culture of Kongju is all about. But, I have got to point out just one thing which I think is very regrettable. The professor says, the man who confirmed the palaeolithic character of the Kongju stone implements was a postgraduate student of Wisconsin by the name of *Mr.* Moore. And would it not be too much to expect sufficient knowledge of our history from an American postgraduate student, no matter how excellent his academic calibre was? He further says, the charcoal unearthed from the vicinity of the lithic finds was sent to the University of California for radiocarbon dating. Did they really have to do so?

Had the archaeologists of both North and South joined their forces, the situation would not be so hard up.

When the barriers of territorial division are broken down and the country is unified, Korean scientists would not remain ignorant, as they do now, of the scientific discoveries made in the other part of their country. It does not follow from this, however, that we may sit around idly waiting for the territorial unification. Even under the prevailing circumstances, I believe North and South Korea can join their efforts.

The shelter site (Coulporian I)

## Some Suggestions

I would like to make some suggestions here regarding this matter:

FIRST: The archaeologists in North and South Korea should exchange the reports on their archaeological finds and the results of their studies. Even under the present conditions, this is quite feasible if we employed the method of exchanging postal matters;

SECOND: Mutual visits between archaeologists in North and South Korea could be considered. Such visits would enable us to go and inspect the archaeological sites and relics in North and South, to get together and exchange experiences in excavation and hold symposia, thereby creating chances of exchanging research achievements among us.

Furthermore, the scientists in the two zones could co-operate in the excavation of relics and in the conduct of researches. Certainly, this is a very good way of pooling our efforts;

THIRD: Efforts could be made jointly to get the materials obtained through our studies to be published. We could put out, periodically or occasionally, publications containing reports on excavations, scientific reports and treatises of the North and South Korean scientists. Such publications could be issued in turn in Pyongyang and Seoul.

At any rate, we cannot remain indifferent to the fact that the men of science in North and South are kept ignorant of the ruins and relics that have been excavated or discovered in the other part of the country.

Archaeology in particular can be pursued more effectively through ascertainment and comparison of archaeological sites and relics.

This is what we feel most keenly.

I express my hope and confidence that the South Korean archaeologists will consider my suggestions seriously from the academic standpoint and explore ways and means to translate them into reality.

Okiyu Bridge in Pyongyang — Drawing by Kil Jin Sob

KOREAN Stamps

### Early Korean Stamps

Korea's first set of five stamps was issued in relief printing on November 18, 1884. The issue of five *mun* (a monetary unit at the time) stamp was 500,000, ten *mun* stamp (photo: top) 1,000,000, 25 *mun* stamp 500,000, 50 *mun* stamp 500,000, 100 *mun* stamp 300,000. The measure of each stamp was 23×26 mm.

The second set of stamps was issued in offset on July 22, 1895. It comprised four stamps—five *pun* (a monetary unit, ten *pun* equaled one *jun*) stamp, one *jon* stamp, 2.5 *jon* stamp and five *jon* stamp.

Their measure was 22×26 mm.

The first stamps mentioned above bore the name of the country "Dae Chosun" (Great Korea).

Korea's third set of 14 stamps was issued in offset between January 1900 and 1901. Their measure was 18.5×22 mm.

Korea's fourth stamp was issued in relief printing on October 18, 1902 in celebration of the 40th anniversary of King Kojong's enthronement and his 60th birthday. The three *jon* stamp measured 26×30 mm. and its issue was 50,000. (photo: centre)

Korea's fifth series of 13 stamps—two *ri*, one, *jon* (photo: bottom), three *jon*, three *jon*, four *jon*, five *jon*, six *jon*, ten *jon*, 15 *jon*, 20 *jon*, 50 *jon*, one won, two won—stamps was issued on June 1, 1903. These stamps having the same design measured 22×36 mm.

Kim Ho Min

Prom S. Korean Press:

# EAGER DESIRE FOR UNIFICATION

Recently South Korean newspapers more often carry editorials on the question of the country's unification.

**Chonnam Ilbo** wrote on May 5 in its editorial entitled "We are desirous of unification":

"After all, the immediate task is to exert ourselves, in a healthier direction, to settle the unification question by ourselves, without turning to the United Nations for its settlement. Accordingly, we would like to underscore that it is high time for us to make every effort to take a step forward towards the settlement of this question through a bold and free exchange of views."

**Chosun Ilbo** in its editorial of May 4 said: "It is our supreme task to reunify the bisected territory and build a prosperous country. But, to our great regret, there has so far been no preparation to speak of for the reunification of the country." And the daily proposed establishment of a national organization for the study of the country's unification, an organization through which the will of the whole nation could be reflected.

**Ryongnam Ilbo** recalled on May 5 the fact that "East and West Germany have been making much efforts to get fully prepared for paving the way for the reunification of Germany by the Germans themselves." Then the paper said: "The Germans, though torn apart in both parts, have been so far permitted to write to their family members and relations and occasionally the Berlin barriers are lifted temporarily for the separated family members to visit each other. It is not fortuitous, therefore, that today political parties in East and West Germany are preparing open discussions for Germany's reunification. It is easily understandable to everyone that our fellow countrymen envy this more than anyone else just because they, living in a dismembered country, have thirsted for the reunification of the country."

This is part of the new war preparations the U.S. imperialists are now stepping up in South Korea.

# "Nike Hercules" Unit in South Korea

According to news dispatches from Seoul, U.S. aggressors set up on May 12 a "Nike Hercules" guided missile unit in the puppet army of South Korea.

That day an inaugural ceremony of the 222nd air-defence guided missile unit was held at a puppet army base in South Kyongsang Province, in the presence of Beach, commander of the U.S. occupation army in South Korea and the "Minister of National Defence."

And the puppet Ministry of National Defence announced its plan to establish another "Hawk" guided missile unit in the latter half of the year.

When the new "Nike Hercules" unit is added to the "Hawk" unit set up in March last year there have now come into being three guided-missile battalions in South Korea.

# Patriotic Students Condemned

The Seoul district court, on the instructions of Pak Jung Hi and his clique, sentenced on May 9th 11 Ehwa Women's University students including Jin Min Ja to eight-month penal servitude each on a charge of violating what they call the "law on assembly and demonstration," according to news reports from Seoul, South Korea.

These students are patriotic students who were in the forefront of the struggle against the ratification of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" which paved the way for Japanese re-invasion of South Korea.

# "Freedom Village" Without Freedom

There is a village named Tae Song Dong just south of the Demarcation Line near Panmunjom. Americans and their hangers-on today call it the "Freedom Village" and build up a story about a "free and happy life" of the inhabitants there.

But an altogether different story was given out by a South Korean reporter who visited there some time ago.

The village is fenced off with barbed-wire. Villagers cannot go anywhere unless they wear pass badges with their photos, nor can they leave the village more than 3 times a week. When they want to go out of the village, they have to go through plenty of red tapes.

Since the village has no medical establishment and getting out of the village at night is banned, even a case of acute appendicitis at night has to wait till the next morning.

No outside girl can marry a man in this village and live here.

Such steps, the reporter observed, have been taken out of "political consideration" of the "U.N. Command."

The "self-government committee" of this village is composed of nine Katusans (South Korean soldiers attached to the U.S. army) under the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division, and is controlled by a U.S. lieutenant colonel, a civil affairs staff.

U.S. army is the boss here. Not long ago, a graduation ceremony was held at the primary school in the village under the strict guard of fully armed U.S. MPs. But the graduates did not go to higher schools in other areas without the permission of the U.S. army authorities.

Pyonghwa-ri village is seen in the north from this village across the Demarcation Line. Both these villages belonged to South Korea before the war, but Pyonghwa-ri has been included in the North since the Military Demarcation Line was set up.

The visitors to Panmunjom see the prospering Pyonghwa-ri nearby. That is why the U.S. imperialists built a few tile-roofed houses in Tae Song Dong and completely cut off this village from the rest of the world.

According to the reporter, when he asked if they had anything to say, all villagers answered they wanted the country's unification. An old man expressed his wish to see before he dies the day the country is unified so that he can move about freely and meet kinsfolk in the North.

Kim In Su

Above: "Freedom Village" people cannot leave the village more than 3 times a week

Right: Villagers cannot go anywhere unless they wear this pass badge with their photo on their cap

# Artillery Goes, Too

According to **Radio Chung-ang**, the "Minister of National Defence" of South Korea said on May 12 that his government would examine the question of additionally dispatching an artillery battalion to South Vietnam, adding: "More artillery men are needed for the Vietnam front as the rainy season will set in this month."

Pak Jung Hi and his clique, at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, have already sent to South Vietnam tens of thousands of troops and marines. Recently they decided to dispatch air force. Not content with this, they are now scheming to throw even artillery men into the "jungle of death."

# TRUTH ABOUT MILITARY COUP IN S. KOREA

## (1)

**When the military coup took place in South Korea on May 16, 1961, the United States lost no time to express its astonishment at the "unexpected developments."**

**But world public was surprised rather at this attitude of the Americans than at the news of the military coup itself and had many doubts about it. Because it was quite unthinkable that more than 5,000 troops could occupy Seoul with such ease in view of the fact that a platoon, to say nothing of a battalion, cannot be moved without the consent of the U.S. 8th Army, as the Far Eastern Economic Review said.**

**Irrefutable facts show that the surprise of the Americans was a farce.**

American imperialists were more than aware of the military coup in South Korea. It was they themselves who blueprinted and organized the coup.

Allen Dulles, the then chief of the CIA who had personally organized and was responsible for the May 16 military coup, said in his **NBC** TV speech: This was the most successful revolution in my CIA overseas activities. The Chang Myon Cabinet, though it commanded the support of some American leaders, it could not meet the expectations of the masses of the people who had toppled the Syngman Rhee Cabinet. The situation was dangerous. Should the United States have remained resourceless, the masses of the people, trapped in the propaganda of the Communists, might have supported the rioters who called for North-South unification. (Refer to a Japanese book, "Spies from America," P. 73.)

Why, then, did the American imperialists long conceal their true colours as the prime mover of the coup? Why did they issue a statement against the coup of their own engineering?

The Japanese **Shukan Sekai** gives an answer to this: The Americans refrained from giving open support to the military coup, because they feared, first, the public condemnation of them for their interference in South Korea's internal affairs; second, their self-exposure as the manipulator of the military coup; third, an other disgrace following the one in Cuba in case the military coup should flop.

Our next issue will acquaint the readers with how the CIA planned and staged the military coup in South Korea.

Ryu Gun Dae

# Tourists From Norway

The International Tourist Bureau of Korea receives one foreign tourist group after another.

A few days ago, the crewmen of the Norwegian trading vessel "Brissac" were guests of the Tourist Bureau. While in Korea the guests visited scenic spots and places of historic interest and saw works of Korean folk art.

They found the tourist facilities rendering them good service.

Among the Norwegian crewmen was Sven Lystang, the first mate. Giving his impressions of Korea, he said he had enjoyed the wonderful beauty of nature and splendid ancient structures.

Norwegian crewmen of the Ulmil-dae Pavilion, a place of historic interest on the Moran-bong Hill, Pyongyang

# Travel to the Land of Morning Freshness

JEAN KANAPA (A French Journalist)
(Continued from our previous issues)

### HOW SHOULD KOREA BE REUNIFIED?

Both the North and the South belong to one and the same country, a single and homogeneous nation formed in the course of long years and with one and the same history. To perpetuate the artificial division of Korea at the 38th parallel line really constitutes an unpardonable crime of encroaching upon her national interests. The ringleader in this aggression is the Yankee.

For twenty years now, in fact, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have done everything in their power to achieve the peaceful unification of the country. For the past two decades the United States has been openly ignoring the desire of the entire Korean people.

The position of North Korea is a reasonable, fair, realistic and unequivocal one. That is to say, the question of reunification should be solved by the Koreans themselves, peacefully, on a democratic basis, free from any foreign interference.

### BY THE KOREANS THEMSELVES

The necessity of precluding foreign interference stems from the fact that the principal obstacle to reunification is, in effect, the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. And, as a consequence, the political (and economic) life in South Korea is under the control of the United States. This is in glaring contrast to North Korea. In North Korea today there are no foreign troops. But South Korea today has turned completely into a U.S. military base where more than 50,000 American soldiers are stationed and new military equipment, aircraft, submarines, rockets and various other weapons necessary for nuclear war are being continuously introduced. By the way, it will be a mistake if one underestimate the fact that the source of war created by the U.S. imperialists converting South Korea entirely into a powder keg poses a menace to world peace.

Moreover, this danger has grown the more recently because of the treaty Japan concluded with South Korea at the active instigation of Washington.

The ruling circles in Japan, as is known, have always been "interested" in Korea. Now everything goes, Koreans say, as if assembling a three-stage rocket directed against the North: the first stage is represented by the encouragement given by the American imperialists to their Japanese counterparts (who ask for it), then the latter, in their turn, push the quislings in South Korea to play the role of a vanguard in "reconquering" North Korea.

It is evident that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea is the precondition to the settlement of the reunification problem. It is up to the Koreans themselves to solve the Korean issue. It is an affair of the Koreans themselves, not an affair of any outsiders, the U.N.O. included. The question of Korea's reunification is not an international issue but her internal affair. The Koreans have only a bitter memory of the U.N.O. even at this moment.

In point of fact, the U.N.O. had, in the past period, supported and assisted in the setting-up of a separate puppet government in South Korea, brought in reinforcing contingents from 16 countries for their war against North Korea.

### ON A DEMOCRATIC BASIS

The reunification of Korea can be accomplished only on a democratic basis. At present there exist different political, economic and social systems in the North and the South.

The essence of the political system of a reunified Korea should be determined by the Korean people themselves, without any outside forcing its will upon the other.

Referring to this problem, Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly pointed out: "We will allow no one to impose his will upon us, and, for our part, we have no intention to impose our will upon others either. We insist that the government authorities, representatives of various political parties and public organizations and individuals in North and South Korea sit together and hold sincere negotiations to settle the reunification question."

Is it possible to establish a central government by means of general elections? Of course, it is. But the United States and the Government of South Korea want U.N.-supervised election in the present situation, namely, under the conditions in which American military occupation is maintained and the Seoul government exercises fascist dictatorship.

Only when foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea and democratic freedom is ensured, will it be possible to speak of free elections that will lead to the establishment of a unified government.

### IN A PEACEFUL MANNER

After all, Korea must be reunified in a peaceful manner. North Korea represents the interests of the whole nation and wants peaceful reunification, in pursuit of which it does not want a fratricidal war.

Reunification should be achieved without the bloodshed of the people. The Korean people shed too much blood on account of the criminal act of imperialism.

The reunification question can be solved only by means of direct negotiations between the people in North and South Korea.

Can it be solved all at once? The leaders of North Korea take a realistic view of the matter. They deem it necessary to go through a transitional stage before democratic general elections became impossible owing to the attitude of the Seoul regime. It is necessary to lessen the severe hardships brought to each family by the complete partition of the territory.

Reunification presupposes rapprochement, in the first place.

North Korea is making persevering efforts to effect this.

### NEW PHASE IN S. KOREA

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea have condemned U.S. criminal facts more than once. Public opinion in South Korea is insistent in the advocacy of North-South contacts and the country's peaceful reunification. The people in South Korea are languishing in a miserable plight. Fighting is going on under difficult conditions and suppression is extremely harsh. However, this struggle which has not been interrupted even for a moment over the past 20 years is now taking on a number of new, important aspects.

Complete absence of democratic freedoms in South Korea from time to time gives rise to a mass movement assuming the nature of riot — a sharper form of struggle — (as was manifested in the recent demonstrations against the South Korea-Japan Treaty). The struggle for the restoration of democratic rights which started with economic demands at the outset has gradually developed and has come to put forward the slogans demanding the country's reunification. There appeared many organizations which set the goal of accomplishing the country's reunification and, subsequently, these organizations have been incorporated. In the meantime the struggle has gained in scope and it has become more systematic so as to grow into a movement combining economic demands with the struggle for the restoration of democratic freedoms, the withdrawal of the U.S. Army and for the reunification of the country. The massive movement of struggle against the South Korea-Japan Treaty made it possible to raise higher the slogans opposing U.S. occupation and its governor system which allows the split of the nation to continue. Recently a daily newspaper in Seoul announced the results of the poll it had conducted, namely, more than 75 per cent of those inquired pronounced for economic and cultural exchange with North Korea. All this shows that the revolutionary situation in South Korea has become ripe. The way out of this crisis lies in the decisive solution of the nation's problem.

☆ ☆

These brief (and incomplete) notes of travel, I believe, have afforded the readers with a fundamental ground for loving the Land of Morning Freshness and its workers, peasants and soldiers who are carving out their future as an advance outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle, in the remote end of the East.

(Subtitles are ours —Ed.)
(The end)

Jean Kanapa (second from right) at Panmunjon

# Additional Agreement

### KOREA-AUSTRIA TRADE

A delegation of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber made a week-long stay in Pyongyang.

During its sojourn here, the delegation met with many Korean trade functionaries.

Already in December 1960, a trade agreement was signed between Korea and Austria.

Since then both sides have made much efforts to expand trade relations. As a result, a series of important matters have been tackled.

"The aim of our visit to Korea is to discuss measures for improving the trade agreement existing between our two countries and to conclude a payments agreement."

This statement was made by a member of the delegation Schmied at an interview with reporter Pak Ju Sol of the *Pyongyang Times*. He went on to say:

"The purpose of our current visit, I think, has been successful. Both sides have agreed upon a number of general and special problems in supplementing the contents of the trade agreement.

Our consultation about the conclusion of a payments agreement has been conducted satisfactorily.

I am sure that fine prospects are in store for our trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Let us have frequent contacts for closer relations."

Mr. Schmied (left) and delegation members

# GOOD PROSPECTS

### BRITISH TRADERS SAY

L. Pinner, managing director of the British Import Development Ltd. and Ronald H. Smith, managing director of the Wagon Machinery Limited in London, who had visited Korea, had interviews with a reporter of the *Pyongyang Times* prior to their departure.

**Mr. L. Pinner said:**

Our trading company in London deals with porcelainware, glassware, handicraft works and other consumer goods.

The purpose of my visit is to explore the possibilities of importing such goods from North Korea.

I had an opportunity to see for myself Korean-made articles for daily use and was satisfied, because their workmanship and quality were suitable to England. Only their shape and size somewhat differ from those available in Britain.

Korean trading corporations have promised to meet our demands.

I think the prospects of our trade with your country are very good.

L. Pinner

## Business Well Done

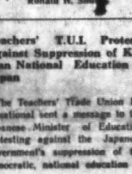
On his way to Korea, Mr. Smith said: I had visited the Korean Hall of the Canton Spring Fair. There, diverse kinds of goods were put on display. I was impressed especially by a wide range of industrial products. A variety of machines were also on view.

Copper, zinc, lead and cadmium interested me.

During my stay here, with a view to establishing trade relations I introduced our company to the Korean trading corporations.

My business with Korean trading corporations has been done well.

Leaving Korea, I hope that our trade relations will become closer.



Ronald H. Smith

## Teachers' T.U.I. Protests Against Suppression of Korean National Education in Japan

The Teachers' Trade Union International sent a message to the Japanese Minister of Education protesting against the Japanese government's suppression of the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan.

In the name of its 8 million members and all the progressive educationists of the world, it demanded that the Japanese Government and Education Minister discontinue the persecution of Korean nationals and the unlawful suppression of their legitimate rights to maintain and strengthen cultural contacts with their homeland.

(KCNA)

# Radio Pyongyang

THEATRES IN PYONGYANG

# Art Theatre

SERIAL drama "Chonbok and Mangil" on the air every Sunday morning enjoys great popularity among the listeners.

The week before last, Chonbok and Mangil played by comic actors Han Tae Jong and Soh Yong Sok made their appearance on a co-op farm in a southern district and set the listeners into a roar of laughter. Last week they were at a mine in a northern district.

The comic actors Chonbok and Mangil, as tourists, visit practically every nook and corner of the country, and they tell the listeners what they have seen.

It has been eight years since they set out on the local tour. In the early days, they were men struck with admiration for the realities. These days, everywhere they go, they try to do something good following the example of the model workers and to give pieces of good advice which they believe would be helpful to the people they are visiting.

Contrary to their personal desire, however,they find the objective realities advancing far ahead and giving them some advices. This programme is a favorite with the listeners, for it excites much laughter.

Besides such dramas, the Art Theare attached to the Korean Central Broadcasting Station prepares various programmes, including comic stories and skits.

Among the presentations by the Theatre are radio comedy "A Disturbance Raised by the Crown Prince," known in the theatrical world as a paragon of satirical dramas, and radio drama "Island in Flames," Gogol's "The Inspector-General" and a work which dramatized the heroic struggle of Lumumba.

### 1,050 REQUEST CONCERTS

Until now Radio Pyongyang has put on the air more than 1,050 request concerts. One is sure to hear some of the famous actors or actresses of this theatre singing in each request concert programme. The singers of this theatre have strong individuality in their style of singing. The characteristics of the singing of Merited Artiste Kim Jong Dok is a combination of national rhythm with the modern melody. His songs are very simple and well received by the masses of the people.

Also popular with the listeners are Merited Artiste Pak Bok Sil, soprano singer, and Merited Artiste Wang Su Bok who has been popular since pre-liberation days for her singing of such lyrical folk songs as the "Song of a Shepherd-Boy" and the "Song of the Eight Loveliest Scenic Spots of Korea."

Among the Merited Artistes of this theatre is popular singer Choi Chong Ja who was once an enthusiastic listener of the request concerts herself. When these famous singers are absent from the programme for a few days the Broadcasting Station receives letters of inquiry pouring in from all quarters. Undoubtedly, the masses are accustomed to their attractive songs.

At the request of the listeners, the theatre prepares colourful reperfoires including songs by its chorus as well as the music by its symphony orchestra, the orchestra of national instruments, and the folk song chorus.

Also broadcast very often are Jo Gil Sok's symphonic poem "For the Motherland," Kwak Yong Jung's symphonic poem "Birth" and symphonies by Schubert, Beethoven, Tschaikovsky and Dvorak and so on.

### 1,200 km. TOUR

Actors and actresses of this theatre stage performances both in the capital and in the provinces. They even visit out-of-the-way villages. It happened in spring last year, Chonbok and Mangil made their appearance at the Komdok Mine when drama "Chonbok and Mangil" was being aired on a nation-wide hookup.

The activities of a travelling art troupe of this theatre on a visit to the Komdok Mine caused a sensation among the miners. The travelling troupe gave combined performances at the mine's club and then, divided into groups, visited dressing plants and deep underground faces.

In the morning they came to the entrance of the mine earlier than the miners and accorded a hearty welcome to them, presenting bouquets of flowers and playing music. During breaks, they sang merry songs and told comic stories.

Their songs "Let Us Mine Underground Treasures" and "A Good Country to Live in" touched the heart's chord of the miners. It was because their songs were not the mere voice of the professional singer but the song of the burning hearts of the Korean artistes who are eager to give a helping hand to the workers in their labour.

Not only that. Busy with art performances as they were, they created new songs and skits reflecting the actual life of the miners and presented them on the pot.

They have visited such industrial centres as the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, the Songhung Mine, the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, industrial establishments in the Hungnam area, many rural districts, and felling stations in the highlands. Their tour has covered no less than 1,200 km.

"We have been deeply moved by the sincerity of the visiting artistes. Famous actors and actresses visit us with their repertoire. Wonderful! Something we couldn't ever imagine in old days!" Such words can be heard in every place where the artists made a tour.

They have given many on-the-spot performances and appeared in more than 200 radio soirees at factories, mills and farms for performances to be beamed over the radio.

Han Tae Jong (right) as Chonbok and Soh Yong Sok (left) as Mangil

In this way, the artistes of the Art Theatre attached to the Broadcasting Station have become close friends of the listeners to whom not only their voices but also their faces are so familiar.

Pak Sung Man

Merited Artiste Wang Su Bok

Merited Artiste Kim Jong Dok

Merited Artiste Pak Bok Sil

Merited Artiste Choi Chong Ja

## Sports Briefs

# BASKETBALL AND VOLLEYBALL FINALS

Basketball and volleyball finals between club teams closed some days ago. The tournaments were organized in celebration of May Day.

The players from the February 8th, Amrok-gang, Rodongja and several other teams hotly contested for laurels.

Both men and women basketballers played a fast game, making goal shots from middle and long distance.

The February 8th won first place in the basketball tournament for both men and women. Second place went to the Rodongja team (men) and the Amrok-gang team (women).

And in the volleyball tournament; both men and women players of the February 8th team took first place, men and women players of the Amrok-gang team took second place and the Rodongja and Chohyong were placed third respectively, the former for men's event and the latter for women's event.

Match between women players of the Kigwancha and Rodongja teams

## At Central Aviation Club

Some time ago practice exhibitions in glider flying, model aeroplane flying, parachuting, horse-riding and fencing were given at the Central Aviation Club in East Pyongyang.

Twelve types of model aeroplanes took part in the exhibition game. Model jet aeroplane with 300 km. p.h. speed and model multistage rocket flying hundreds of metres high drew many spectators.

Manoeuvrer of glider Li Gyong Ryong and parachutists Kim Ryong Un and Jong Gwan Bok gave thrilling performances.

More than ten men and women fencers gave a variety of fencing practice exhibitions.

Manoeuvrer of glider Li Gyong Ryong

Women fencing practice exhibition

## Weightlifters Leave for GANEFO Invitation Contests

A weightlifters' team of North Korea left Pyongyang on May 14 for Peking to attend the GANEFO weightlifters' invitation contests.

The team is led by Kim In Guk, President of the Korean Weightlifters' Society.

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